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INSURANCE NOTES

SWEDISH GROUP INSURANCE ON THE INCREASE

In an address delivered by H. von Schulzenheim, chief of the National Insurance Institute of Sweden, at the insurance congress held in Stockholm, the speaker emphasized the increase in group insurance by the leading industrial firms as a safeguard both to employers and workers.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPERS ASK REVISION OF MARITIME INSURANCE

Because of the technical development in ship construction in recent years, the Bergen Shipping Association believes that a revision in the marine provisions of 1907 is essential. The increase in motor ships makes certain changes urgently necessary.

FINNISH COMPANY INCREASES BUSINESS

The Finnish Life Insurance Company Suomen wrote new insurance in 1928 for more than 580,000,000 Finnish marks. This is an increase of 30,000,000 marks over 1927.

STATUS OF DANISH INSURANCE COMPANIES

The twenty-fifth annual issue of the *Danish Insurance Manual*, edited by Karl Larsen, contains an account of the insurance activity in Denmark between the years 1903 and 1927. In the latter year there were 84 insurance companies in the country, and to this number can be added five new companies formed in 1928. Thirteen companies increased their capital. The capitalization of existing companies is about 66,000,000 kroner.

FINANCIAL NOTES

SCANDINAVIAN CURRENCY UNION

In various financial and commercial circles in Norway there is a determined desire for a Scandinavian currency union, as based primarily on the 1905 agreement between Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, with such changes as would be essential to meet present-day conditions. For a time it appeared, according to *Norges Handels & Sjøfartstidende*, as if Sweden were not ready for this concerted move. But later information tends to show that something concrete impends, and that the inter-trade of Scandinavia will benefit to no small degree by a currency of uniform value.

SWEDEN FOR ADMISSION OF MORE FOREIGN CAPITAL

Speaking for the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, in Stockholm, of which he is the managing director, Oscar Rydbeck advocated the admission of more foreign capital for investments in Sweden, with special regard to the industries, and on more liberal terms than now prevail. Mr. Rydbeck, who spoke on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Stockholm Businessmen's Club, especially deplored the fact that the present bank legislation covering foreign shares worked against the best interests of Sweden. He insisted that in the long run those who have invested in Swedish enterprises cannot be denied a voice in their management.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE NEW DANISH

LAW OF TAXATION

After having been in operation a year, the new tax law in Denmark shows a number of important results. One noticeable effect is the reduction in the number of those paying an income tax from 459,000 in the year 1927-28 to 178,000 during the past fiscal year. This is said to be due to the fact that incomes up to 10,000 kroner are exempt from taxation. For the year 1928-29 the Danish State treasury expects to receive 92,500,000 kroner in income and property taxes, against 103,400,000 kroner the past fiscal year and 140,900,000 kroner in 1925-26.

POSITION OF NORWEGIAN PRIVATE BANKS IMPROVED

As one of the notable improvements in the Norwegian bank situation it is asserted by the chairman of the Norwegian Bank Association, B. With, that the return to the gold standard, and the consequent ability to redeem bank notes with gold, has had a reassuring effect in all financial and commercial circles. The so-called "free" private banks, that is those not under direct State control, found deposits increased in the past year. Mr. With considers it very important that the large amounts of capital written off place the banks in a much more secure position than formerly, and indicate the passing of the deflation period.

ICELAND SHOWS A FAVORABLE EXPORT BALANCE

The total exports from Iceland in 1928 were valued at 74,000,000 kroner as against 57,500,000 kroner in 1927. As the total imports amounted to

54,000,000 kroner for the same period, the country has a balance in its favor of 20,000,000 kroner. In 1927 the foreign trade balance left a deficit of 7,500,000 kroner.

SWEDEN'S BUDGET INDICATES INCREASE IN PUBLIC REVENUE

That Sweden's public revenue has been increasing is evident, as the budget provisions for 1929-30 are calculated at 595,902,200 kroner and the last budget called for 560,238,289 kroner. The income tax is figured at 145,000,000 kroner, which is 3,000,000 kroner more than the year before. The productive government departments are expected to yield 132,669,600 kroner, of which the State railways are calculated to contribute 37,000,000 kroner. The government also anticipates a greatly increased income in revenue from the Swedish world-industries, due largely to dividends paid by foreign subsidiary companies.

IS NOW CALLED THE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

On February 1 the name American Exchange Irving Trust Company was changed to Irving Trust Company. During 1928 the capital stock was increased from \$32,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Plans for the erection of a 50-story building for the Irving Trust Company's future home are advancing. The plot is at No. 1 Wall Street, southeast corner of Broadway. At the recent board meeting officers and directors were re-elected, and Merlin H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Corporation, added to the board.

COPENHAGEN TELEPHONE COMPANY GETS UNITED STATES LOAN

A \$7,000,000 twenty-five year sinking fund external 5% bond issue by the Copenhagen Telephone Company was taken by the Guaranty Company and Dillon, Read & Co., both of New York. Frederik Johannsen, the managing director of the company, states that the Danish Government owns 9,000,000 kroner of the 50,000,000 kroner capital issue, and that the government supervises the operations and accounting methods of the company. Annual dividends of 6% or more have been paid on the company's stock since 1886, and at the rate of 8% since 1917. For 1928 net earnings amounted to more than 3.65 times the interest requirements.

UNITED STATES BANK MERGERS AND CONCENTRATION OF DEPOSITS

The merging of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York with the National Bank of Commerce of New York, resulting in the formation of the largest banking institution in the United States, calls attention to the tendency in recent years to concentrate operation and increase deposits. The resources of the two combined banks in question approximate \$2,000,000,000. *The Financial Age* has further tabulated figures which show that of the 23,000 commercial banks, with deposits of \$36,750,000,000, 284 had deposits of \$20,000,000 and upwards; an aggregate of \$26,822,752,000, or 73 per cent of the deposits of all.

JULIUS MORITZEN

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The photograph on the cover shows an unusual view of the famous Round Tower in Copenhagen, seen from a roof in Kannikestræde. The tower was completed by Christian IV in 1642. A winding staircase leads to the top, where there was a small building intended for an observatory and used for that purpose as late as 1861. The tower commands a beautiful view over the roofs and spires of Copenhagen.

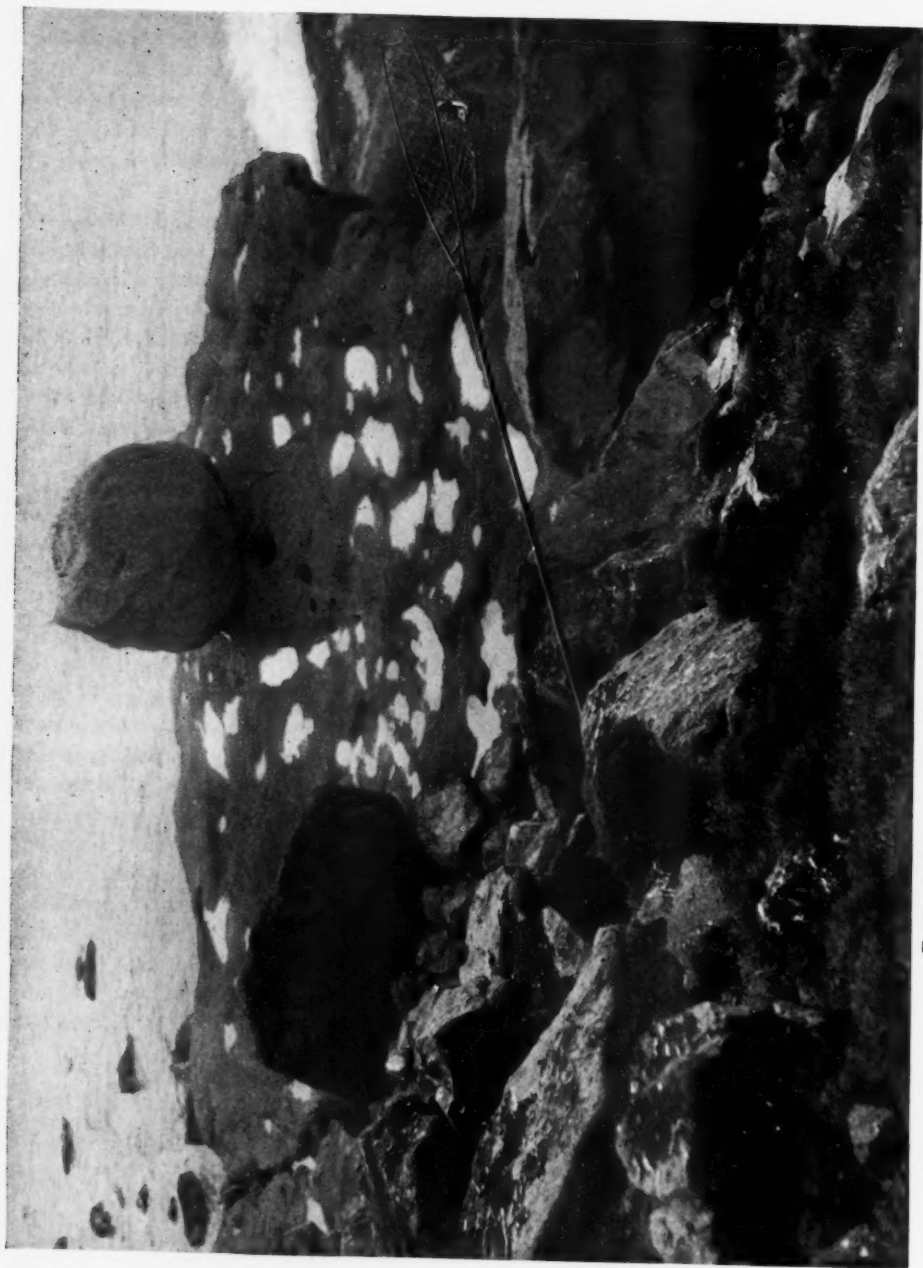
HENRIK GERNER OLRİK has contributed to the REVIEW articles on Kronborg and Elsinore. He is the author of the text to Kristian Kongstad's book of pictures from Elsinore and has written books on biographical-historical or topographical subjects. His article on the Faroes in this number is the result of a recent visit to the islands.

JULIA SVEDELIUS is herself an interesting type of the Swedish woman of today. Together with her husband, Head Master Carl Svedelius, she has done an intensive work for the betterment of the poor people in northern Sweden, often travelling in the bitter cold winter to bring relief to the sick and hungry. Though Dr. and Mrs. Svedelius now live in Stockholm, they are still active in good work for the people of the North. They are joint editors of a new school reader,

and Mrs. Svedelius has written a book on the life of the Lapps which is illustrated by Ossian Elgström. The King has awarded her the *Illis quorum* in gold.

HALLDÓR HERMANNSSON, Professor of Scandinavian languages and literature at Cornell University, is curator of the magnificent Icelandic collection assembled by Willard Fiske and bequeathed by him to Cornell. Professor Hermannsson, who is himself of Icelandic birth, has been associated with this university since 1905. His catalogue of the Fiske collection is considered the most complete bibliography of Icelandic books as well as of foreign books dealing with Iceland that has yet appeared.

JEPPE AAKJÆR, the poet of Jylland, has been the subject of an article in the REVIEW by Professor Waldemar Westergaard some years ago. Aakjær is a poet whose songs are among the most popular in Denmark, but he is also a social reformer and a historian of his people. He has chosen to remain a farmer, both because he likes it, and as an example to his neighbors. On his farm he conducts a kind of Chautauqua every midsummer, to which people come from far and near. Aakjær is a great admirer of Burns and has under preparation a life of the Scottish poet.



BIRDCATCHING ON THE FAROE ISLANDS—A PUFFIN IN THE NET

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The Faroe Islands

By H. G. OLRİK

FAR OUT in the North Atlantic a group of islands rise abruptly out of the sea. They are the highest part of the ridge that in the remote past connected the mountains of Scotland with those of Iceland—perhaps the north coast of that mythical Atlantis which has long since sunk into the sea leaving only its name behind.

A three days' sail from Copenhagen, or two days from Bergen or the coast of Scotland, and the islands loom before us. Often veiled in mists or swept by storms, they seem difficult to approach, but upon coming nearer we discover that these rocky coasts, so grim at a distance, have a much less wild, a much more kindly and hospitable appearance than the Shetland Islands glimpsed from the deck of the steamer three hundred kilometers farther south, not to mention the bleak and desolate Orkneys. Indeed, though the voyager knows very well that the Faroes are practically bare of timber, he sometimes gets an illusion that the mountain slopes are covered by a dense roof of tall leafy woods. But when a sunbeam falls suddenly on that which seemed a carpet of trees, it shows in a flash that the green covering is merely the grass on the mountain sides. At the same time a characteristic conformation of this island world is revealed. Above the perpendicular wild and jagged wall of rock that falls into the sea, the mountain takes the shape of almost regular terraces, made by sheer naked stone alternating with grassy slopes. And soon we distinguish, between the masses of rock, smaller gray spots, some lighter, some darker, apparently moving about. They are the half-wild sheep from which the islands derive their name (Old Norse *faer*, sheep; *ö*, island).

Once upon a time these islands formed a single mass, made by huge accumulations of volcanic eruption in the Tertiary age, when the molten basalt mass welled as lava from the numerous small craters. It hardened and was powdered over with falling ashes, was again overflowed with molten basalt, and so on repeatedly through several periods perhaps at intervals of hundreds of years, until at last the volcanoes were extinct, and the topmost layer had formed a solid crust. Then other forces set in. The mighty hardened masses cracked like lumps of clay in the hot sun; deep longitudinal valleys formed, most frequently in the direction north-east to south-west. The ice age ploughed and ground the rock masses; storm and rain, frost and thaw, acted on the fissures once formed, and at the same time the land itself kept on sinking. The undermined rock-walls came crashing down, and where sun and moisture had worn away the friable and soft intermediate layers of clay and tufa to which the volcanic ashes had been compressed, the hard stone steps of the trap porphyry appeared.

To this day erosion acts with tremendous force, and the islands are still in process of weathering. By the action of the air the basalt is apt to crumble, and thus in the course of time a surface of soil has been formed. This has collected all the moisture bred by the sea fog and the numerous springs. But this layer is thin, at most about four feet, and often of a sour boggy quality, though fertile and productive when brought under cultivation. Denser and more luxuriant grass than that growing in meadows round about the villages cannot well be found, and in the hill pastures, too, the vegetation is dense and lush as far as it reaches, that is to say, about six hundred feet above the level of the sea. Unfortunately, however, the herds of freely-roaming sheep work havoc with vegetation. Wherever they can reach it, the grass is as closely cropped as if cut with a lawn mower, and outside the enclosed areas round the homesteads and the few solitary farms, it is only in the deep, often vertical cracks and chasms facing the sea, where the sheep cannot find a foothold, that the wild flora can develop in all its profusion of ferns, geraniums, angelica, and crowfoot.

If the sheep give life to the hill pastures and the mountain plateaus, it is bird life that is the peculiar feature of the coasts. Jagged and wild are these shores, often with ragged reefs outside, and tall isolated sea-washed rocks—the last firm remains of the shattered mountain walls. The wilder and more inaccessible the rocks, the more they are haunted by the thousands of sea-birds which have their breeding places there. These bird-cliffs are inhabited according to fixed rules. At the top, nearest the layer of earth where it may burrow in the turf, or in crannies in the débris at the foot of the mountain, lives the puffin or



SHEER ROCKY WALLS RISING FROM THE SEA ON SUDERÖ (SOUTH ISLAND)

sea-parrot with its big, brilliant red beak and small red feet. On the lowest shelves of the projecting hard stone the black guillemot and the gull make their nests, and higher up breeds the common guillemot on the bare stone. Of late years also the petrel, or malle-muck, has begun to nest above the other birds in the rocks, where it is especially displacing the far more valuable common guillemot.

These birds are hunted by the inhabitants in many ways. Most dangerous, but thrilling and alluring is the chase with the bird-net swung on a twelve-foot pole by the fowler who creeps along the narrow ledge of the shelves and throws his net over the sitting birds. Or he is let down over the side of the steep mountain where, suspended between heaven and earth, he swings the net over the birds as they fly up, draws them toward him, breaks their necks, and drops them into the sea where a small boat lies ready to fish them up. An expert fowler will take several hundred birds in a day. As late as only twenty years ago the annual catch was about 50,000 common guillemots and twice as many puffins, but since then it has been considerably diminished, due in large measure to the rats from the whalers which have gone ashore



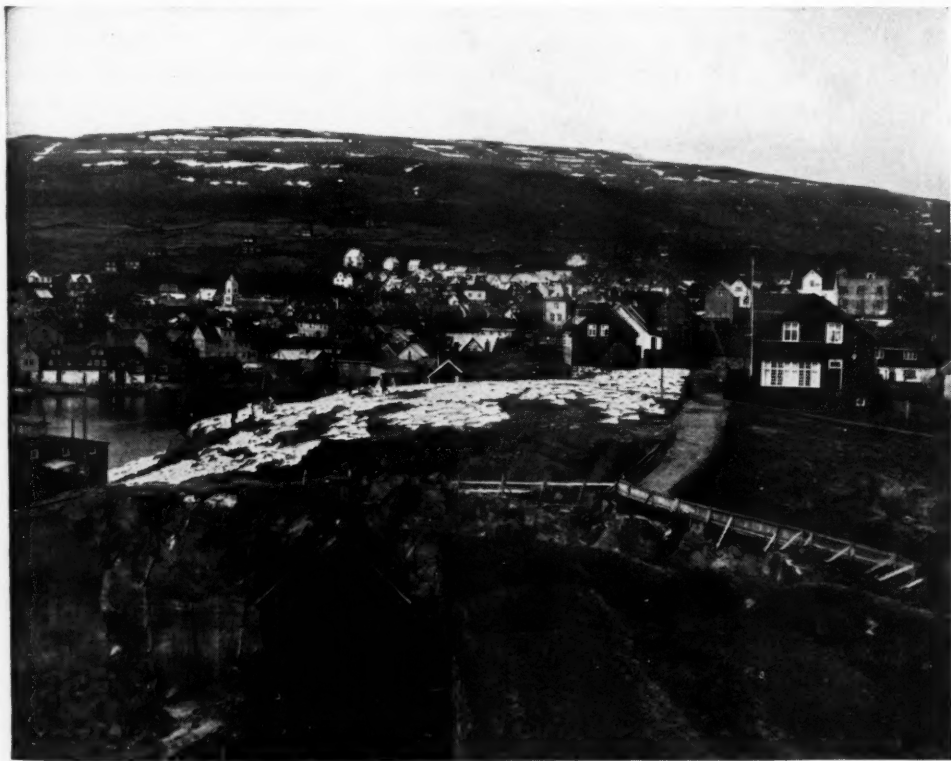
WHERE THE BIRDS CONGREGATE BETWEEN SEA AND ROCKS

at the flensing stations and found excellent hunting grounds on the bird-cliffs. All in all, it is computed that a couple of hundred thousand birds are caught annually and their feathers exported.

Sheep, wildfowl, and fish furnish the food of the Faroe Islander. The yield from farming is but small, though lately all that is possible has been done to promote an interest in the cultivation of the soil and to obtain increased crops, especially through the activity of expert agricultural advisers. It is only the cultivation of potatoes that is of any importance, however, and of cereals only barley, which has to be reaped while yet green and dried by artificial means. The antiquated conditions of ownership are a hindrance to progress. The owner of a total area of four hectares (ten acres) may have his holdings scattered about in the interior, often in patches of a few square yards where a plough cannot so much as be turned. Hence virtually all working of the soil is done by means of spades. The mountain pastures are used co-operatively, and it has not hitherto been possible to introduce rational sheep-breeding with a sufficient production of winter fodder. Consequently tens of thousands of sheep starve in the winter and drop into the sea, and just as pitiable is the existence in winter of the small stock of cows. Pigs are virtually unknown.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is still fishing, which now takes place from fairly large, sea-going cutters off the coasts of Ice-

land and Greenland. Practically the entire male population is out from March to October. The fishing is almost exclusively for cod with long lines. The fish that is brought home has been temporarily cured, and is then subjected to further treatment on the islands, where there are fish-drying grounds in the larger villages. While the men are out, the women left behind are busily engaged in the cleansing and drying of the fish which requires much handling and infinite patience, because the rain is quite destructive to the air-dried fish, once the drying has begun. The fish is spread out on the natural or artificial stone flats along the shore. Here, as treatment progresses, it grows whiter and whiter as long as the sun shines, but if only a few drops fall of the fog condensed to rain which is so common in the islands, all the fish, which has perhaps just been brought out, must be hastily collected again and covered up. The treatment by air-drying makes the fish most delicious and palatable, and it is no small quantity of cured and dried fish which is annually prepared in the islands for the purpose of exportation. In good years the export amounts to about



THORSHAVN, THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE FAROE ISLANDS.
FISH IS SPREAD ON THE ROCKS TO DRY



SUN-DRIED FISH—THE FINISHED PRODUCT IS
GATHERED IN

five thousand tons, the market being Spain (especially Bilbao), Italy, and Great Britain. Only a small proportion of the Faroese dried fish, which is considered better than the Icelandic, goes to Denmark. But in Spain, to which the bulk is exported, the sale is dependent on the tomato crops, for the fish is only eaten there with tomatoes,

and when recently the tomatoes failed one year, it was severely felt by the exporters. Hence it will be important for them to find fresh markets, and the possibility of finding such in South America seems apparent.

Not only the fish, but also the mammals of the sea, the larger and smaller whales, provide an important means of livelihood for the islands and food for their people. Several whaling stations have been established where the whales are flensed and the blubber tried out. The edible flesh is sold to the inhabitants for a few Öre a pound. It is much appreciated by these islanders who have little opportunity of getting fresh meat, for the flesh of the sheep is eaten almost exclusively in the wind-dried state. At a much greater premium, however, is the flesh of the small ca'ing whale, the *grinde*, schools of which sometimes stray into the fjords. The hunting of this is, next to fowling, the most popular national sport. Surrounded by the boats that hasten to the spot, the school is chased to-



A STREET IN OLD THORSHAVN, SHOWING THE
SODDED ROOFS OF THE WOODEN HOUSES

wards land, and the efforts are now directed toward driving the animals into a creek with sloping sandy shores of which there are plenty round about the Faroe Islands. Here the inhabitants, armed with long killing knives and spears, set upon the unfortunate whales who are quite defenceless, and while frantic with wounds and loss of blood are mercilessly slaughtered one and all. It is as if an atavistic love of murder and bloodshed seized upon this otherwise so peaceful population when faced by the possibility of wresting this spoil from the sea. An excuse is the quite natural desire to procure a nourishing and much-needed article of food from that very sea which in its turn mercilessly takes the Faroe Islander's life as he goes about his dangerous business, the only resource Nature has left open to him.

Peaceful and frugal, indeed, are the inhabitants of these out-of-the-way islands to whom war and naval service have long been unknown, exempted as they are from that general military service to which all other Danish subjects are liable. The men are lithe and handsome, having from their childhood been accustomed to live



SLAUGHTER OF CA'ING WHALES WHICH HAVE BEEN
DRIVEN INTO THE HARBOR AT THORSHAVN

in the open and climb on dangerous paths. In their practical national dress with the narrow knickerbockers, the tight-fitting jacket, the smart striped linsey-woolsey cap, they fit well into the landscape. The women, on the other hand, are strongly marked by their indoor life, and tuberculosis has proved a terrible scourge among them. And how can it but lower the vitality of the women to live, generation after generation, in constant fear for their fathers, husbands, and sons, who go their dangerous way, fighting the storm and the sea. In recent times, however, the campaign against tuberculosis has been vigorously taken up, and its effects will gradually make themselves felt, here as in Denmark, which of all European states has achieved the greatest results in this field.

On the whole the last twenty years have been conspicuous by the introduction into the Faroe Islands of many modern improvements.

Harbors and motor roads have been built at a cost of several millions granted by the Danish Rigsdag, and more such work has been planned. The dangerous waters are illuminated by lighthouses, the number of which is increasing; covered motor boats have replaced the old picturesque but dangerous open boats with their six and ten oars; and in order to procure and equip fishing boats for cruises the State gives considerable loans. The education of the people, which had for many years been at a standstill, is now receiving attention in all the villages.

For tourist traffic on a large scale the Faroe Islands are not suited, and will hardly be for a number of years to come. Hotels are found only at Thorshavn, the chief town and seat of the local government, and in a few of the larger villages, such as Tværaa on Suderö, Vestmanhavn on Strömö, and Klaksvig on Bordö, but these are hardly prepared to cope with a mass invasion of pampered travellers. The best way to visit the Faroe Islands is by taking a trip in one of the steamers running regularly between Denmark and the islands, where as a rule they touch in six or eight places. Such a fortnight's trip in the bright summer months may be recommended, not least as a restorative to fagged nerves.



THE REMAINING WALLS OF A CATHEDRAL BEGUN AT KIRKEBÖ IN THE EARLY PART OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY, BUT NEVER FINISHED



ON THE ALMOST INACCESSIBLE ISLAND OF GREAT DIMON LIES A SINGLE FARM. IN THE DISTANCE THE UNINHABITED LITTLE DIMON SEEMS TO FLOAT LIKE A CLOUD

No great expense will be involved, even if the visitor hires a motor boat or an automobile, for instance on Strömö, to visit the fine mediæval ruin, and the log-house of the ancient episcopal residence on Kirkebø, the sole historical monument of importance in the islands. Or he may cross Sandöen with its magnificent view of the almost inaccessible rocky islands Great and Little Dimon, the latter uninhabited. The small streams and beautiful lakes of Vaagö and Strömö are a veritable Eldorado for fly-fishers. Thrillingly impressive is the approach to Klaksvig, lying deep in the bottom of the fjord between somber mountains, from whose lofty ridges all the fjords of the Norderöer are seen extended, mysteriously shrouded in the mists of the sea, the very home of all the legends and tales of Northern romance. And of imposing grandeur is the voyage in a luminous summer night along the wild and ragged west coast of Strömö until anchor is cast in quiet Vestmanhavn. But when the hurrying tourist lets his memory go back to the paths he trod on the highroads of the Faroes, he will recall with regret all that he did not get time to see, the distant cliff that drew him, veiled in ever-changing mists, its foot planted perpendicularly in the depths of the Atlantic, its brow contemplatively raised, as if in petrified calm the mountain itself were regarding the boundless ocean.

And then perhaps the power of these remote unknown isles will be

so great that distance will again be conquered, and he will return to visit once more those rude and inclement regions, where a sunbeam may lend such verdure, such beauty, such smiling kindliness to the land above the crags that it seems child's play to conquer fog and storm, nay even the inaccessible steepnesses of the land itself.



THE ANIMAL THAT GAVE ITS NAME
TO THE FAROES

The Rye Field

By JEPPE AAKJÆR

Translated from the Danish by CHARLES WHARTON STORK

SWEET on Anders Anna was, but Anna she was shy;
Went to meet him just the same. They rested by the rye.
Tender little bell-flowers bloomed in clusters all about.
Anna put her thimble on and took her sewing out.

Dearie doo-a-dee,
Dingalee-a-lay,
Dickadoo and dickadee
And dingaloo-a-lay!

Bright from Anna's thimble rim the sunlight shot a dart,
Soft brown moths were clustered in the yellow milkweed's heart:
Larks were singing, sweet the breath of honeysuckle scent;
Anna's shapely legs were crossed as o'er her work she bent.

Dearie doo-a-dee,
Dingalee-a-lay—

*Anders rubbed his pipe a while and held his words in check,
Watched the ears of rye that stroked the brox'n curve of her neck,
Listened to their silver laugh that seemed to urge him still:
Ears of rye, the little rogues, they kiss whom e'er they will.*

*Dearie doo-a-dee,
Dingalee-a-lay—*

*Well, at last the pipe went out. He tapped it on his toe,
Cleaned it slowly with a straw, and squinted through it—so,
Of a sudden flung it down and moved up very near,
Whispered, "'Tis a lovely spring—how smooth your neck is, dear!"*

*Dearie doo-a-dee,
Dingalee-a-lay—*

*Anna's shining needle now was slower in its flight,
Better one could see her arms, so neatly-turned and white.
Anders caught her round the neck among the blades so high,
Far outdid in kissing then the little ears of rye.*

*Dearie doo-a-dee,
Dingalee-a-lay,
Dickadoo and dickadee
And dingaloo-a-lay.*

*Thread and needle fled in fear the lover's first embrace;
Anna's thimble tumbled in the milkweed too apace;
Purple cornflowers craned their necks, on tiptoe for a view;
While a tiny lady bug crept over Anna's shoe.*

*Dearie doo-a-dee,
Dingalee-a-lay—*

*Like wee loves the taxny moths around the couple swing.
Anna's lost her thimble, but she soon shall have a ring.
At each kiss and glad caress the waves of rye outflow;
What the smallest ear has heard the whole field soon will know.*

*Dearie doo-a-dee,
Dingalee-a-lay,
Dickadoo and dickadee
And dingaloo-a-lay.*





THINGVELLIR

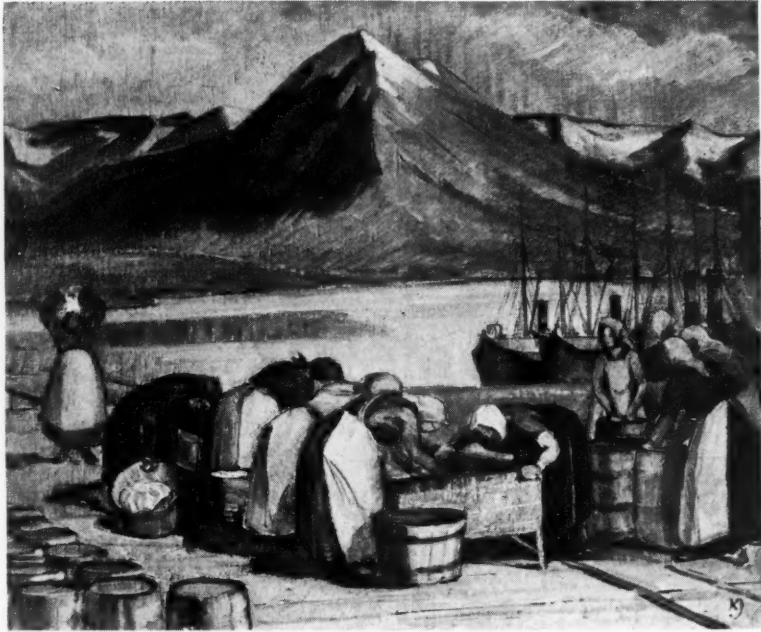
Painting by Asgrimur Jónsson

Painters of Iceland

By HALLDÓR HERMANNSSON

HISTORY has not much to say about painting in Iceland. Not that the art was entirely unknown there in earlier times; anyone going through the National Museum in Reykjavik can convince himself that there have been men there at all times who attempted painting on canvas or wooden boards, and as one might expect, these generally worked in the service of the church, but that painting was not on a high level. Many vellum manuscripts also bear evidence of Icelandic painting in form of initials, miniatures, or other decorations; these likewise are chiefly of a religious character; not a few, however, show us different things, such as those found in law codices or saga manuscripts. Although these painters were amateurs, some of their works are far from negligible. A sketch book of the fifteenth century, and two law codices, one of the fourteenth century, the other of the seventeenth, display artistic skill which compares favorably with that of many other nations at the time, and gives an indication of what these men might have accomplished if they had received schooling and had been given opportunity to study the works of great masters. Iceland has been so far away from the rest of the civilized world, and its budding artists have been so poor, that an opportunity for the development of their talent has not been open to them. It is not until in the most recent times that young Icelanders have been able to study art abroad and to show what a proper preparation can bring forth.

Icelandic sculptors first became noted abroad. Einar Jónsson is internationally known, and Miss Nina Saemundsson has exhibited her



WOMEN WASHING FISH
Painting by Kristín Jónsdóttir

works both in the old world and the new. But of Icelandic painters few had been heard of outside the limits of their country until last year when an exhibition of their works was held first in Copenhagen and afterwards in various German cities, including Hamburg and Berlin. It was under the auspices of the Northern Society (*Die Nordische Gesellschaft*) of Lübeck. In this exhibition, as it appeared in Germany, ten painters were represented, two of these being women. They had all received their training abroad, in Copenhagen, Oslo, Munich, or Paris; but in spite of this their paintings distinctly showed certain national characteristics. Primarily was this noticeable in the natural scenery depicted. Foreign artists of some renown have often painted Icelandic landscapes, but it is evident from their paintings as compared with those of the Icelanders that they see their subject in a different light and from a somewhat diverse point of view. This does not lie in the technique as much as in the intimate relation to the subject. The foreigners have a brief acquaintance with the ever changing aspects of the Icelandic mountains, sea, and sky—the Icelanders know these in all their various phases from close observation year in and year out, and hence are able to catch them in their most characteristic appearance. They show them frequently in their most brilliant colors; in their gloomy aspects they are as a rule less attractive to the



"BÚKOLLA" (THE TROLL COW)

Illustration for Icelandic Fairy Tale by Gudmundur Thorsteinsson

artist's eye. In the same way these young Icelandic painters show us the life of the people in truer and more characteristic forms than any casual foreigner could do. Thus the exhibition did not only reveal a young art which was developing in the distant island, but it also gave foreigners clearer insight into Icelandic nature and national life than they had before.

The oldest Icelandic painter now living is Ásgrímur Jónsson. He studied at the Copenhagen Academy, and afterwards visited Italy and other countries. He has devoted himself principally to the painting of landscapes. These are often strikingly true to nature, but perhaps his aquarelles are more successful than his oil paintings.

The most versatile of the painters was Gudmundur Thorsteinsson, who died at the early age of thirty in 1924, leaving behind paintings, drawings, and illustrations in great number and representing a variety of subjects. Shortly after his death his works were brought together and presented at a special exhibition in Copenhagen, thus giving a comprehensive view of his genius. Among the best known of his works are the six illustrations for the short Icelandic fairy tale

called *Búkolla*, in which with great skill he interprets the popular conception of mountain trolls and other fanciful monstrous beings.

Two of the painters, Jóhannes S. Kjarval and Finnur Jónsson, had been fishermen before they began studying art, and they have given us several interesting pictures of the class to which they belonged, their hazardous life in constant struggle with sea and weather, at the same time surrounding them with the colorful light of Icelandic nature. The former, by many considered to be one of the most gifted of the artists of his native land, has also made numerous characteristic sketches of the types met with among the population of his home district. At other times his art displays various eccentricities which make it hard to understand and appreciate.

By general consent of critics the most original of the painters is Jón Stefánsson. He studied with Chr. Zahrtmann in Copenhagen and afterwards with Henry Matisse in Paris, to whom he acknowledges great indebtedness. According to his own statement he is especially attracted by the subarctic, volcanic Icelandic landscape which offers so many and so difficult problems; in comparison with the landscape of continental Europe where he learned his art, that of his native land appears to him as a nude body compared to one fully dressed. His pictures of Icelandic scenery are also different from those of most of his fellow painters; they represent above all the strange and uncanny (by some critics called the demoniac) elements to be found in Icelandic scenery. One of his most interesting paintings is that showing a homesick Icelandic pony running over a stony ground towards its native place, with heavy clouds in the



A FARMER OF EAST ICELAND
Painting by Jóhannes S. Kjarval

background. Those best acquainted with Iceland will appreciate this impressive canvas.

Jón Thorleifsson is especially noted for his vividly colored, sunny pictures of scenery and human dwellings, while Gudmundur Einarsson, the only etcher of the group, having been educated in Germany, shows clearly the influence of German art without, however, losing his grasp of the national peculiarities of the subjects he deals with.

The two women whose pictures were included in the exhibition are Kristín Jónsdóttir, wife of Valtýr Stefánsson, the editor of Iceland's largest daily, *Morgunbladid*, and Júlíana Sveinsdóttir. The former has chiefly depicted the towns of northern Iceland and the daily life as displayed there. Her painting of the picturesque Akureyri is particularly attractive, and very typical is the one showing women washing fish in another of the northern towns. Júlíana has painted portraits, landscapes, and scenes from everyday life.

This first exhibition of Icelandic painters outside their native land made a very favorable impression and has given hope of the development of an Icelandic school of painting. Young artists of promise are yearly added to the ranks of the older ones, so there is no lack of interest and sincere effort.



ICELANDIC PONY
Painting by Jón Stefánsson

Types of Swedish Women Today

By JULIA SVEDELIUS

I.

*A vine that withers if unpropped,
A being half of which is lacking—*

SO WE Swedish women were lauded about a hundred years ago by our great poet Esaias Tegnér, in words expressing the masculine conception of a past age about the so-called weaker sex. What the women of those days thought about themselves, still vibrates through the air in a thousand sighs lamenting that their spiritual freedom was as tightly constricted as their poor bodies.

The founder of the Swedish capital, Birger Jarl, had indeed chivalrously opened for women ways of freedom formerly unknown in the North, but after him centuries passed before the cultural development of women, with the resulting emancipation, found any spokesmen among the other sex. About 120 years ago the following words were uttered in the Swedish Parliament in connection with a proposition to give women the right to attain their majority: "Is it worthy of us law-makers so to wrong—that is, deny the rights of—a sex that has been the friend of our childhood, the joy of our youth, the comfort of our manhood, the prop of our old age?" These knightly defenders, however, were silenced with tender effusions. A paternalistic society would not give woman a responsibility that far exceeded her physical and spiritual powers.

I shall not darken the memory of our fathers by dwelling on the opposition they offered to the emancipation of women. Their best eloquence, aided and abetted by that of the poets, was expended from the very first hint of any possibility that a woman should become as a blossom standing by virtue of the strength in its own stem and not as a clinging vine. Still a few words from one bit of oratory may be cited:

*"We cannot put a ban
On nature. In cottage or on throne,
As seamstress or as amazon,
Woman is yet but woman!"*

Gentlemen, an independent woman is an affliction. She is not woman, not man, but something just between. All desire for freedom must with a woman find its fulfilment in dependence and self-denial." Such were the words spoken in Sweden a century ago.

Step by step after that woman has advanced without brutality, and our male lawmakers have of their own accord chivalrously helped to

break down the barriers. It was only when the women themselves began to inspire and encourage one another that real progress was made. A Fredrika Bremer scattered seeds from overflowing hands, and growth and harvest followed. This very day Swedish women sit in the national assembly, and all are agreed that a community, as well as a home, needs both father and mother. In what follows I wish to present to the readers of this magazine some Swedish women of today, who have demonstrated the usefulness of their public work. I wish to emphasize, however, that I have taken only a few examples out of the mass, and that the limited choice is made from among the many able women seen from the horizon of Stockholm only.

Our grand old lady, a pioneer in the fight for woman suffrage, who takes precedence not alone because of age, will be presented first, ANN-MARGRET HOLMGREN. We seat ourselves in her pleasant living room at North Mälarstrand in Stockholm, and in the twilight we look out through the windows. In the water gleam thousands of lights which, rising up along the bluffs of the South Quarter, are again mirrored in the water coursing freely from Lake Mälaren to join the salt waves of the Baltic. Beside me is seated a beautiful old lady, always dressed in white, with the fire of youth in her eyes. Her voice is like that of a silver bell, and she tells about her work for women. Let us listen:

"In 1901 was formed in Stockholm the first society for woman suffrage," she says.—"And it was in order to legalize this political right that you sacrificed twenty years of your life, was it not?"—She nods in answer. "When one is a mother of eight children and warmly shares their interests, one can with justice speak of sacrifice in leaving home to travel around Sweden and preach political suffrage. Many memories I have collected from my travels. Sometimes I slept on eiderdown, figuratively speaking; sometimes I was given a creaking little sofa, when I came to a place where the school-teacher was the only one who had a bed to spare. I have been received with the coldest thing that exists—indifference; but also with the warmest—enthusiasm. I have met the weak-minded woman who first must know what others thought about my proposition to form a woman suffrage society. I have met the strong, who immediately knew what she wanted. I have met the business woman who was afraid of losing her clients if she identified herself with modern ideas. I have learned to know the woman who never had thought of anything outside the sphere of the home, and the one who longed to give out the power she felt she possessed. In a word, I have learned to know woman," says Ann-Margret Holmgren.

Already in the year 1884 a motion regarding political suffrage was



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ANN-MARGRET HOLMGREN

presented to Parliament by Fritjuv Berg. He was led to do this more through his own sense of justice than through pressure brought to bear by women. Conservative as both the Swedish man and the Swedish woman are by nature, it always takes time before the new seeds sprout, but when the growth once begins here in the North it makes swift progress.

The writer of these lines can never forget the charm of Ann-Margret Holmgren as she stood on the platform, appealing warmly and con-

vincingly, while she won battle after battle. She did not leave any place until she had formed a suffrage society, and finally in 1921 she lived to see the day when Parliament by a majority decided to give women the political rights for which Ann-Margret Holmgren and many others had worked enthusiastically. Then came the task of educating women for their political responsibility, and here too Ann-Margret Holmgren has carried on a great work. Her home has been a meeting place for many gatherings and discussions.

For more than twenty-five years she has also had time to edit a series of popular scholarly student publications, *Verdandi*. Therein she has written excellent biographies of prominent persons: her friend, the Norwegian author, Björnstjerne Björnson; the founder of Skansen, Arthur Hazelius; the humanitarian, Henry Dunant, founder of the Red Cross. Yes, even America's Henry Ford she has taught us to admire. In her pen pictures of prominent women we meet St. Birgitta, Fredrika Bremer, Ellen Key, Jane Addams, and others.

The peace movement has had in Ann-Margret Holmgren a most enthusiastic champion, and one who dares to hope for results. I wish to close this short sketch of her by citing some words from one of her letters: "The peace movement I consider the most important cause in the world. To work toward shaping a public opinion actively in favor of peace, I consider the holy duty of every human being who wishes mankind to go on and finally rise above the present murderous evils of war, which are a shame and disgrace to civilized peoples. . . ." Does one not hear an all-embracing mother heart speak through these words?

During Sweden's "Age of Greatness" in the seventeenth century, Swedish women seem to have had a presentiment of their future responsibility. Especially the mistresses of the large manor houses had their share in the achievements of the age. During the absence of the men in foreign countries, while the Thirty Years' War was raging, the mistress sat on her estate and firmly ruled over people and land, implements and cattle. Wearing huge boots, she would make her way through the fields and meadows and see to it that the tenants did their work. If she found anything wrong, she did not mince words—sometimes reinforced by a box on the ear. A hundred years later the granddaughter of this Age of Greatness tripped around in high-heeled satin slippers, interspersed French phrases in her speech, wafted the odor of sweet perfumes, and embroidered with silk thread on satin cloth. She gave much attention to her dress and the white-powdered locks that fell gracefully over her bare throat. The stilted furniture of

the manor houses was in her day given an added touch of elegantly swiveled rococo, and a certain refined grace transformed the Swedes and their homes.

One of the better known among Swedish women of today is Miss EVA FRÖBERG. She combines some of the energy of the seventeenth century with the elegance of the eighteenth, but her work is concentrated on the demands of today. She was born in a Södermanland manor house. Deeply rooted in the home of her childhood, Miss

Fröberg remained there for nearly fifty years. When her father died, she assumed charge of the estate. She took up the care of cows and calves, improved the breed of horses, and became familiar with all kinds of agricultural duties. It was a large estate, comprising 5,000 hectares. She was the only woman in the agricultural society of the province, but was given many communal tasks. When she moved to Stockholm a few years ago, her ability soon became known. She was made chairman of the Society of Conservative Women of Sweden and was put up as a candidate at the parliamentary election. In the press her name is often seen attached to thoughtful articles appealing to the conscience of women in public matters. As secretary of Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen she is in constant touch with the great land across the sea. Deep down in her soul springs a lyric vein that once found expression in a collection of verse in which some of the grace of rococo blends with the vigor of the Age of Greatness.



EVA FRÖBERG

Just twenty-five years ago the Central Society for Social Work was founded in Stockholm. Its purpose was: To arouse interest and spread

information about social investigations and thereby assist in the solution of important community questions; to establish a social bureau of information in the capital; to arrange lectures on different public questions; and through the magazine of the Society, to give information about important events and activities within the social field.

At the quarter century jubilee this year, one hundred and one different organizations were affiliated with the Society, organizations with as different fields of activity as, for instance, the national society opposed to emigration, the land reform society, and the prohibition society of Swedish students. A large library was opened at the time when a separate office was established.



KARIN FJÄLLBÄCK-HOLMGREN

The director of this bureau for some years has been MRS. KARIN FJÄLLBÄCK-HOLMGREN, who, still young and pretty, can look back over thirty years of activity in social work. Very few have her power to take care of both private and public duties. To make the home pleasant for husband and children, and the community agreeable to live in, is her prime interest. Spirited and vital, she carries the burdens of work lightly as do the women of the South. Her tasks include not alone active office work, long statements, and extensive lecture tours; she also has time to write humorous verse and is herself a master in singing gay couplets at student festivals. She was a good comrade in the Stockholm Town

Council, where she was one of the first women to be elected. A number of communal tasks have been entrusted to her. When I asked for some information for this article, she said finally: "I am happily married, and I love my home."

Among the thousands of workers engaged in the large factories at Huskvarna, outside of Jönköping, the chief city of the province of Småland, one might a few years ago have heard the name of GERDA PLANTING-GYLLENBÅGE (now Mrs. Lindblom). The workers would discuss among themselves all that she did for them, and how much they

learned from her when she invited them to an educational function in her own home. Within its walls many a young man who all day long tended his monotonous task at a machine had his interests directed to new cultural values, and he learned to understand that a human soul with wider aspirations need not be doomed to narrow thoughts, even if the daily task by which he earns his bread consists only in turning a screw.

The welfare work of Gerda Planting-Gyllenbåge was therefore begun in this large factory group. She was also called to public life and elected a member of the Town Council. When later she came to Stockholm, and married the present director of the Northern Museum and Skansen, Professor



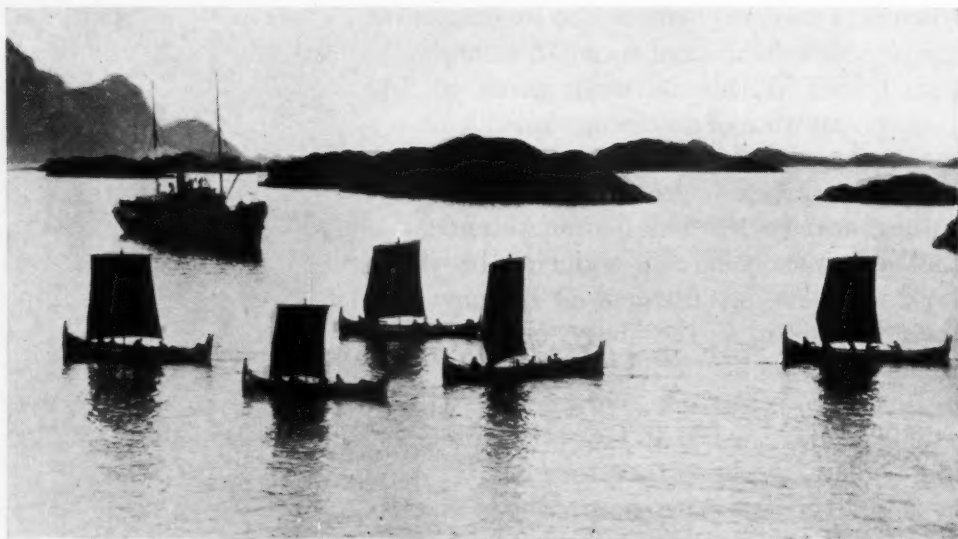
GERDA LINDBLOM

A. Lindblom, she did not give up her welfare work. Mrs. Lindblom was appointed to a task that no one had ever before in Sweden been asked to assume. In 1921, by the government of Stockholm, she was made mediator between married persons whose union was threatened with disruption to the point of divorce. That knowledge of human nature, wisdom, and tact are needed for such a position, is easy to understand.

The Swedish marriage law makes mediation between a husband and wife obligatory when the two because of deep and permanent disagreement cannot continue to live together, and one or both desire a legal separation; and when disagreement arises regarding certain economic questions having to do with the responsibility of support, compensation for work, or property rights. The court does not try any of these cases unless the parties have first turned to a mediator.

About 25 per cent of the applicants decide to give up trying to get a divorce after a talk with the mediator. Mrs. Lindblom considers that "the real service one performs consists in acting as a consultant for persons who need advice and help in a situation that often is desperate."

The number of divorces is on the increase, more especially in the capital where perhaps the sensitive nerves of the heart are strained the most! Our age more than any other needs "soul physicians" of various types, and among them should be counted Gerda Lindblom.



STARTING OUT IN THE LOFOTEN FISHERIES, WITH THE OLD TYPE OF BOAT

Norway's Industries

III. The Fisheries

By H. SUNDBY-HANSEN

NORWAY'S FISHERIES, like her agriculture and mercantile marine, constitute one of the nation's basic sources of wealth. Few countries conduct fishing operations on so large a scale. The importance of the industry in the economic life of Norway has been maintained practically unimpaired from the earliest times of the country's recorded history, and assuredly fishing as a means of obtaining food was carried on also in prehistoric times. Thus Norway's fishing industry is replete with centuries of tradition. It early became interwoven with a colorful woof of myth, fable, and fantastic folk-lore, and later its hardships have been alleviated by romance. The work itself, brimful of human interest, and the sublime beauty of nature's face, as revealed in those far northern latitudes, conspire subtly and harmoniously for the creation of an atmosphere in which romance can thrive.

In a life-work so hazardous the satisfying comfort of romance is truly a blessed gift of the gods.

In the sagas we find numerous references to the fisheries, as a means of livelihood to the populace, and a source of revenue to the kings. From the harvest of the sea the Norwegians prepared a variety of fish products which were exported mainly to England and from there distributed to France, Spain, and even to remote inland parts of the Continent. The fish was sold or bartered for grain, fine cloth, ornaments, and weapons.

Norwegian fish products came to be known and appreciated far and wide. Foreign traders flocked to Norway to establish export relations. From the earliest times Norway's trade, with Bergen as its center—though there was also some trading done at Oslo, Tunsberg, and Nidaros—had been carried on largely

with England, at first with the Norwegian colonies in Bristol and Chester on the west coast and later with the old Norse colonies of Grimsby in Lincolnshire and with King's Lynn, also on the east coast.

"Of all the Scandinavian people who visited England in the centuries following the Norman conquest (1066) it was the Norwegians who came most frequently," writes Henry Goddard Leach in his *Angevin Britain and Scandinavia*. "In the royal writs and passports in the Public Record Office at London, documents referring to Norwegians occur approximately ten times as often as those which refer to Danes."

In return for wheat, cloth, French wines, and other articles, "Norway had commodities to offer which all the world wanted," writes the same author. "Of first importance was fish. In the middle ages, when fast days were more religiously observed than now, fish was a prime necessity. In the waters off the western coast of Norway there were cod enough to be dried into stockfish for a century of Fridays in all Europe, and the Norwegians from the earliest times availed themselves of this source of wealth." . . . "So important were their fisheries to the Norwegians that on one occasion they obtained a special dispensation from the Pope to fish on the Sabbath." . . .

In the reign of King Haakon Haakonson, in the first half of the thirteenth century, Norway was a leading sea power, and her export trade in the products of her fisheries and the hunt—dried fish, skins and furs, oil, walrus tusks, tar, sulphur, and live falcons for Europe's royal huntsmen—flourished as never before. From her island colonial possessions flowed an uninterrupted supply of products not obtainable at home. But this era of prosperity was not destined to last. The nation's long-time commercial and diplomatic relations with

England were broken off, and the German Hansa merchants were granted monopolistic privileges. By the middle of the fourteenth century they had obtained a firm foothold in Bergen, which they made one of the chief trading posts of the Hanseatic League, solely because of the city's importance as the center of the country's fish trade. Their tyrannical grip on Bergen was maintained for over a century.

Inasmuch as the country's foreign trade had been carried on in Norwegian bottoms, it suffered from the eclipse of shipping when Norway's proud merchant marine was but a memory. Even the trade with Norway's own colony, Iceland, which had assumed importance with the development of great cod fisheries along the coast, came under the control of the British, whereas formerly it had been carried on by Norwegian colonists in England.

Yet the fishing industry continued more or less active during the centuries of depression and never needed a revival in the same sense as the shipping. This was partly due to the fact that the fishermen generally owned their own boats and were not dependent upon outside financing. Even now there are few large companies fishing with hired crews. If a man is not owner or part owner of his boat, he generally owns at least his outfit, and receives his pay in part of the catch.

While other items have long ago outdistanced fish in relative export value, the products of the fisheries continue nevertheless to be an essential factor in the nation's foreign trade, and the industry itself comprises no small part of the country's invested capital.

In 1919, official figures disclose, the total number of fishermen in the country was 109,764. Of these about one fourth carried on fishing as their only occupation. Many small farmers in the fjords, especially in the far north, combine fishing with agriculture.



A FLEET OF LARGE MODERN BOATS AT BALSTAD FISHING STATION, LOFOTEN

Small open boats were used almost exclusively until about forty years ago. The fisheries were then entirely coastal. A movement was started to induce the fishermen to embark more generally upon the deep sea fisheries. This met with immediate response, and the first step in the direction was the substitution of seagoing craft for the small open boats which had been used from the earliest times.

The government supported the movement by establishing the Deep Sea Fisheries Fund with the object of assisting the fishermen in the purchase of boats that should enable them to compete in the deep sea fisheries with the fishermen of Great Britain and Holland. Large deck boats were introduced, and soon these were used also in the coastal fisheries in areas where the protective chain of islands is absent and where open boats are unsafe even near the coast.

A further development came in the nineties of the last century, when small steamboats were introduced of a sufficient tonnage to carry a very large catch. A fund was established also in this instance to assist in the purchase of steamers. The two funds formed the financial nucleus of the State Fisheries Bank established in 1922 for the express purpose of aiding fishermen in the purchase of modern, sea-going vessels.

Gradually deck boats have been introduced into practically all the coastal fisheries. It is evident, however, that there is still room for the old type of open boat, because the latter, in the opinion of seasoned fishermen, yields the best results in several of the fisheries. Especially in the north of Norway, we may still see the fine lines and square sail of the old boat which, though smaller, closely resembles the viking ships.



FISH HUNG UP TO DRY ON WOODEN RACKS, URE FISHING STATION, LOFOTEN

But it was neither the advent of deck boats nor of steamers that revolutionized the Norwegian fishing industry. It was the introduction of the motor. The coming of that great invention for the propulsion of boats constitutes an epoch in the history of the Norwegian fisheries. Practically the entire fleet, from the largest to the smallest vessel, is now equipped with motors. The invention was a veritable godsend to the toilers of the sea, who formerly were obliged to sail or even row their boats forth and back between their stations and the fishing areas. The relief from toil and the saving in human energy made possible by the advent of the motor in this industry are beyond computation.

According to the register of the fleet, established by law and involving the obligatory marking of the vessels, the fleet comprised, in January 1923, a total of 17,348 boats of all types and dimen-

sions. This figure is not quite complete, because there is a large number of boats which do not come within the purview of the law of registry. It is estimated that there are along the coast at least 40,000 open boats, many of them used in fishing, and of which many thousands are equipped with motors. The value of the fishing fleet increased steadily until it reached the peak during the war. In 1913 its value was estimated at 37,400,000 kroner; in 1919 (the peak year) it was 138,063,907 kroner. These values reflect the exceedingly great profits earned during the war period, but, unfortunately, they were only temporary and were followed after the war by an enormous depression. Several of the defeated countries had previously been important markets for Norwegian fish products. The loss of these had a staggering effect on the industry.

Cod and herring are the most impor-

tant catch in the coastal fisheries. In the deep sea areas, especially off Iceland and the Faroe Islands and in the North Sea, the principal catch is herring, although the fishing of halibut, ling, and other species is also of considerable importance. Included among the catch in the coastal fisheries are brisling, mackerel, coal fish, haddock, salmon, and lobsters. Large quantities of haddock are caught off the coast of Finmark in the far north.

Cod fishing takes place during the first six months of the year along the entire coast from Lindesnes in the south to Finmark in the far north. The oldest as well as the best known of Norway's cod fisheries are the winter scrod fisheries off the coast of Nordland. The second group operates from April to midsummer along the coast of Finmark, north of Nordland.

There is also considerable cod fishing carried on outside of the regular seasonal fisheries, namely the bank and fjord fisheries, as well as the fishing of cod-like species, of which the most common varieties are coal fish, haddock, cusk, and ling.

The bulk of the cod fish catch is prepared in various ways with a view to its sale in foreign countries. The export of unsalted dried fish (stockfish) may in good years amount to 60,000,000 pounds. Besides Italy the largest markets for stockfish are Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Sweden. There is also a growing market in the United States, especially among the Norse and Latin immigrants, and in Africa, where English and German traders have developed markets. This fish is prepared mainly from cod, coal fish, and haddock.



HERRING FISHERIES OFF THE SOUTHWESTERN COAST. WITHIN THE RING OF BOATS THAT ENCIRCLE THE FISH WITH DEEP NETS, THE WATER IS "BOILING" WITH FISH



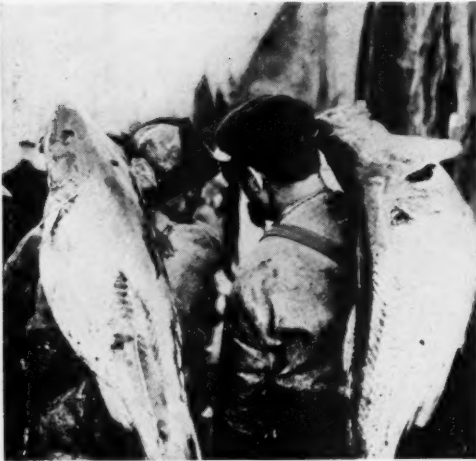
MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN CLEANING FISH AT LOFOTEN

The chief article at present preserved from cod is the salted dried fish or klipfish. It is especially popular in Spain, where it is used in the preparation of a favorite dish called bacalao. Other principal markets for klipfish are Portugal, Brazil, Argentina, Cuba, and Australia. The preparation of klipfish is not a simple process. Prolonged and careful work is required in order that the finished product may be of first class quality. It must be guarded from the rain as well as from too strong sun while it dries on the cliffs (Norwegian *klippe*, whence the name). The roe obtained from the cod fisheries is an important product. Fresh cod roe is growing in popularity as food, and increasing quantities are canned each year both for export and domestic consumption.

A series of herring fisheries take place along the entire coast. In the spring the herring comes to the western coast to spawn. This is called "spring herring,"

and it disappears when the spawning period is over. Spring herring is fished from February to April, with Haugesund on the southwest coast as the headquarters of this fishery. From the spawn develop the "small herring," and these grow into what is technically known as "fat herring." These are fished during the summer and autumn in the same areas as the small herring, often at the same time. Toward Christmas the herring migrate southward. On its way it is fished out at sea off the Trondhjem and Möre coast. It is then technically called "large herring."

The preserving of herring with a view to export began in Norway at a comparatively early time. Norway is the world's largest producer of salt herring. With improved refrigerating and transport facilities it is possible that fresh herring will still in time supersede the preserved article, but salt herring is still the chief product. The principal market



THE FACIAL EXPRESSION OF THE GIGANTIC COD TO THE LEFT LEAVES NO DOUBT AS TO WHY THE NORWEGIANS CALL A STUPID PERSON A *Torsk*—COD FISH

for this food is Germany, the Baltic countries, Poland, Russia, and several of the Balkan states.

The brisling, which is a species of small herring, a fish of fundamental importance to the canning industry, is caught mainly in the fjords of Western Norway. A large fleet goes out every year in pursuit of this valuable species, and the most important implement used is the purse net.

Mackerel fishing takes place along the coast chiefly during the summer months by means of drift nets. A considerable part of the mackerel catch is prepared for the American market, where much of it is sold as "Spanish mackerel." The bulk of the catch, however, is consumed at home as fresh fish.

The lobster fisheries take place along

the coast as far north as Trondhjem. The bulk of this catch is exported. Of other varieties of fresh fish exported, the most important is halibut, and the chief market is now Sweden.

The export value of fish and fish products reached its peak in 1916 with 370,000,000 kroner, but this was due to abnormal prices.

Owing to the depression following the war and the resultant economic collapse of several countries, the Norwegian fishing industry will unfortunately have many difficulties to contend with for years to come. The fisheries are directly or indirectly the life source of many branches of trade and industry. Their products are among the chief economic assets of the nation. It is therefore of the greatest importance that the industry regain as rapidly as possible a reasonable degree of prosperity, not only because of the thousands directly dependent upon it for bread, but also because of its vital economic importance to the entire community.

The industry's ultimate recovery from the post-war depression is certain. The spirit of enterprise and thrift, combined with the qualities of fortitude and daring, so often displayed by this hard-working fishing population in the past in times of adversity and under dire distress of the tragic tolls of Ran, will assuredly again assert themselves with the full strength of a virile race and, like their Viking ancestors on their billows' steed, carry Norway's fishing industry forward to new high levels of expansion and economic well-being.

CURRENT EVENTS



U · S · A ·

¶ As Herbert Hoover took up the reins of government as the thirty-first President of the United States, his inaugural address naturally commanded close attention as indicating to some degree the policies of the new administration for the next four years. President Hoover laid strong emphasis on the necessity of earnest co-operation on the part of the whole people in enforcing the laws of the land. "To reestablish the vigor and effectiveness of law enforcement," he declared, "we must critically consider the entire federal machinery of justice. There would be little traffic in illegal liquor if only criminals patronized it. We must awake to the fact that the patronage from large numbers of law-abiding citizens is supplying the rewards and stimulating crime." ¶ The President asserted further that he proposed to appoint a national commission for a searching investigation of the whole structure of the federal system of jurisprudence, to include both the methods of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment and the causes of its abuse. ¶ On the question of foreign relations President Hoover said that "our people have determined that we should make no political engagements such as membership in the League of Nations, which must commit us in advance as a nation to become involved in the settlements of controversies between other countries." ¶ The composition of the Hoover cabinet is as follows: Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; James W. Good, Secretary of War; Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior; Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; Robert

P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce; William D. Mitchell, Attorney General. Of the members of the cabinet, Mr. Mellon and Mr. Davis were retained from the Coolidge administration. Mr. Hyde and Mr. Lamont were the "surprise" appointments, as neither of them had previously been conspicuous in public life. ¶ Preceding the administering of the Presidential oath to Mr. Hoover by Chief Justice William Howard Taft, on a platform in front of the Capitol, Senator Charles Curtis was sworn in as Vice-President by General Charles G. Dawes, whom he succeeds in that office. This ceremony took place in the Senate Chamber in the presence of a brilliant assemblage. ¶ As Calvin Coolidge again became a private citizen, it was announced that he would devote considerable time to writing a series of articles covering a wide range of subjects, including intimate glimpses of life in the White House. Immediately following the Washington ceremonies, the Coolidges returned to their home in Northampton, Mass. ¶ The closing days of the seventieth Congress recorded a number of legislative measures for the new administration to deal with. The Kellogg-Briand treaty already having passed the Senate in January, Senator Capper of Kansas offered a resolution providing for an embargo on war supplies to be invoked against any nation violating the treaty. ¶ While future action awaits this measure, the ratifications of eleven governments signatory to the treaty were deposited at the State Department by their diplomatic representatives, which act marked the final formal work of the Coolidge administration in the field of diplomacy. ¶ The question of the National Origins provision of the immigration law was given new impetus in the Senate, where Senator Nye of North Dakota introduced a resolution requesting that the application of the provision be again deferred

for a year. Senator Nye rested his contention on what he declared was the attitude of President Hoover who, he said, during the campaign had declared himself in favor of the repeal of the National Origins clause. ¶ In the House of Representatives two measures were introduced concerning alien immigration. The Box bill, if passed, would compel persons crossing from Canada to work in American cities to obtain immigration visas. The Free bill grants preferences within the quota to certain aliens trained and skilled in a particular art, craft, technique, business, or science.



DENMARK

¶ In the Danish Rigsdag the defense question has again been a foremost theme, with the political parties unable to agree on any settled policy. Negotiations have been going on between the Conservatives and the Left seeking some definite plan that would assure an adequate military organization without larger expenditures than the country could bear. The proposition advanced in the Folketing by Dr. Axel Dam, that a plebiscite should be held for the purpose of determining whether conscription could not be done away with, was met with the reply by Minister of Defense Brorsen that this was entirely out of the question at the present time. ¶ The fact that Denmark is a signer to the Kellogg Peace Pact has furnished the Social-Democrats with ammunition to attack the law as it now stands. In the organ of the party, *Social-Demokraten*, a campaign has also been waged against the voluntary corps that are being trained by military officers. ¶ Not only is the land defense situation considered of primary importance, but as still further identified with the maintenance of Denmark's independence and neutrality, the naval question has been advanced to a point where the leading naval officers declare that within the

next seven years the existing fleet will have become useless. They insist, therefore, that it is absolutely essential to have new ships built if the Danish navy is not to disappear from the seas. In that same connection a strengthening of Denmark's coast defenses is asked. ¶ In the Folketing various bills for the advancement of temperance were introduced, and Minister of the Interior Kragh spoke of the work accomplished by the commission appointed for the purpose of getting the sentiment of the country. Minister Kragh, however, did not believe that the time was yet ripe for full-fledged prohibition, and he pointed to Finland's experiment in that direction. The speaker wanted to draw a line between temperance, which was desirable in any people, and prohibition, which went counter to the belief of the majority. ¶ While the unusually severe winter is now a memory, it resulted in a total disorganization of the Danish export service, and a remedy was not found until all such products as butter, bacon, and eggs, which were formerly sent to England via Copenhagen, were transported to Esbjerg and from there across the North Sea. As for the dairy industry as such, the great exhibition held in Copenhagen attracted many visitors from other countries and was in the nature of a forerunner to the international dairy exhibition to be held in the Danish capital in 1931. ¶ Preparations for observing the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Hans Christian Andersen are going on apace while the 100,000 kroner contributed by Thomas B. Thrige of Odense toward the erection of the Andersen Memorial Hall will enable the Odense municipality to secure a fund large enough to cover necessary expenditures. ¶ The International Congress of Meteorologists, which is to meet in Copenhagen in September, will be attended by the foremost men in that branch of learning. ¶ During 1928 11,749 persons emigrated from Denmark,

among them 7,890 of Danish nationality. Of this number 6,662 went to the United States. ¶ The one hundredth anniversary of diplomatic relations between Denmark and Brazil was observed with festivities in the Brazilian legation attended by many of the capital's leading citizens.



SWEDEN

¶ The Conservative Government in Sweden, headed by former Admiral Arvid Lindman, suffered a set-back, when an alliance between the Social Democrats and the Liberal People's Party in the Riksdag defeated a Government proposal to raise the import duty on sugar with 3 öre, or less than one cent, per kilogram. These two parties, which together have the majority in the Riksdag, also voted against a proposal by the tariff committee to give a State subsidy to the native beet growers. ¶ The Kellogg Peace Pact was presented to the Riksdag for its ratification by Ernst Trygger, Minister of Foreign Affairs. ¶ The conciliation and arbitration treaty between Sweden and the United States was reported favorably by the constitutional committee of the Swedish Riksdag. ¶ The marriage of Crown Prince Olav of Norway to the Swedish Princess Märtha will take place in Oslo on March 21 at one o'clock in the afternoon, it became definitely known. Bishop Johan Lunde of the Norwegian capital will unite the royal couple in Vor Frelzers Church. The ceremony will be broadcast over all Sweden and Norway through a combined hook-up in the two countries. ¶ The severest cold in thirty-six years has held entire Sweden in its grip, combined with terrific snowstorms. In Nattavaara, in Lapland, the temperature reached 60 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. The southern province of Skåne suffered particularly, the snowdrifts in some places reaching to the second story windows. Many ice-locked vessels received provisions from airplanes;

and a number of others were grounded by the ice. All transport of mails to the continent was made by air. To help the ice breakers, the government ordered the armored battle cruiser Drottning Victoria, to open a shipping lane. The sea froze over from Grjsslehamn, north of Stockholm, to the Åland Islands, located half way between Sweden and Finland, in the Baltic Sea. All steam ferry traffic between Sweden and Germany was stopped, likewise the line Malmö-Copenhagen. Only the route from Helsingborg to Elsinore in Denmark was kept open with great difficulty. ¶ The longest direct telephone conversation in the world made so far was held between Sweden and Argentina, when the Swedish department of Foreign Affairs in Stockholm spoke to the offices of the Swedish legation in Buenos Aires. ¶ The Wallenberg Foundation, created by members of the Stockholm banking house of that name, has donated 100,000 kronor to an International School of Government Science to be established at Geneva, where future statesmen from all over the world will be trained. the plan, originally evolved by Professor Barany, of the University of Uppsala, has been endorsed by twenty Nobel Prize winners, who have promised their co-operation. ¶ King Gustaf of Sweden has bestowed upon the American sculptor, James E. Fraser, of New York, the order of Vasa with the rank of Knight, first class. Mr. Fraser executed the John Ericsson memorial in Washington, which was unveiled in Potomac Park on May 29, 1926, by the Swedish Crown Prince, on his visit to the United States. ¶ The "Vega" stipend for 1929 of the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography has just been awarded J. W. Sandström, of the government meteorological and hydrographical bureau, who accompanied the Swedish Nobile rescue expedition last year as weather expert.



NORWAY

¶ The debate in the Storting on the speech from the throne took place in the last days of January. The debate was unusually calm, only the Labor parties putting forward motions of no confidence, which were rejected by large majorities. ¶ The yearly debate on the budget which took place some days later, also resulted in a victory of the Government. A proposal by the leader of the Farmers' Party, Mr. Mellbye, for a drastic reduction of the number of officials was declared unacceptable by the Premier, Mr. Mowinkel. The proposal was rejected, only 25 representatives voting for it. Something of a political sensation was caused by the leader of the so-called Liberal Left, Dr. Rolf Thommessen, who proposed a reduction of the estimates by four millions in order to reduce the income tax by 10 percent. The reductions proposed by Mr. Thommessen affected particularly the military estimates and the subventions for the support of agriculture. The proposal was, however, rejected against one vote, Mr. Thommessen himself. Another proposal by the same representative requiring the Government to examine the possibility of a future reduction of the military estimates from 40 to 30 million kroner has more chance of being adopted when it comes up for final decision later during this session. It is probable that the Labor parties and the Left (the party of the Government) will vote for the proposal, which on the other hand meets with strong opposition from the Conservatives and the Farmers' Party. ¶ The salaries of the officials of the Norwegian State were raised considerably in 1920 owing to the greatly increased cost of living. The law fixing the new salaries provided that they could be reduced later if the cost of living decreased to such an extent as to cause an "absolute and palpable disproportion between public and private

salaries." In 1927 the Storting reduced the salaries by 10 percent from January 1, 1928. The reduction was strongly resented by the officials, who considered it illegal, and the various organizations of the officials, from judges to postmen, decided to take legal proceedings against the Government. This extraordinary law suit has now been decided in the first instance by a special judge at the Oslo Town Court, the ordinary judges being disqualified. The view of the officials was accepted by the court, which considered that the cost of living had not decreased sufficiently to warrant a ten percent reduction. The Government intends to appeal the judgment to the Supreme Court. As the judges of the Supreme Court are also disqualified, it will be necessary to appoint an extraordinary Supreme Court, consisting of five judges, probably prominent barristers. The reduction amounting to 18 million kroner per year, a very serious financial problem arises if the Supreme Court upholds the judgment of the Town Court. ¶ One of the veterans of the Landsmaal movement, Johannes Lavik, died in Bergen, 72 years old. In his youth Mr. Lavik spent some years in the United States as teacher and journalist. He was for many years editor of the daily *Gula Tidend*, Bergen, and wielded considerable influence within the Radical party. Some years ago he left this party to join the Agrarians. ¶ Professor Johan Hjort, the famous oceanographer, in a lecture to the Oslo Academy of Sciences, strongly urged the necessity of organizing a scientific expedition to the Antarctic with the object of examining the amount of whales and thus throw new light on the difficult problem, the future of whaling. ¶ The Government invites the Storting to grant 175,000 kroner to the arrangement of festivities in Trondhjem in July 1930 on the occasion of the 900th anniversary of the battle at Stiklestad where King Saint Olav was killed. In addition to the festivities in the ancient cathedral a national exhibition is planned.

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ESTABLISHED BY NIELS POULSON, IN 1911

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Government Advisory Committees: Danish—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; Norwegian—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

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Associates: All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Foundation are invited to become Associates. **Regular Associates**, paying \$3.00 annually, receive the REVIEW. **Sustaining Associates**, paying \$10.00 annually, receive the REVIEW and CLASSICS. **Life Associates**, paying \$200.00 once for all, receive all publications.

Nansen Lecture

On Saturday evening, February 16, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen lectured under the auspices of the Foundation in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Dr. Nansen took as his subject "Why the Arctic Calls Me Again" and illustrated his talk with many pictures and maps of his past expeditions. A large and appreciative audience applauded again and again at the high points of the lecture. Indeed it is an unforgettable experience to hear Nansen; his magnificent figure and voice and his thrilling subject made it a memorable evening.

Dr. Nansen was introduced by Major S. J. Arnesen, manager of *Nordisk Tidende*, and a delightful musical programme was arranged by Mr. Lawrence J. Munson, the well-known organist. This included selections by the Aida Trumpet Quartette and the Trinity Male Chorus, a musical organization of young men of Norwegian descent. Both the American and Norwegian national anthems were sung. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Abeel, the Secretary of the Foundation, spoke a few words of thanks.

Professor Roosval's Lecture Tour

Johnny Roosval, professor of Art and Architecture at the Zorn Institute of the University of Stockholm, is now on a prolonged lecture tour of the United States under the auspices of the Foundation. Professor Roosval has already given a series of lectures on various phases of Swedish art and architecture at Princeton, Yale, and Harvard, and is now in the course of delivering single lectures at institutions all the way to the Pacific coast. His tour will end in California late in April when he will return to New York before sailing for Sweden.

Readers of the REVIEW will recall Mr. Creese's article in the June 1925 number about Professor Roosval's beautiful summer home Muramaris at Visby on the Island of Gotland.

Fellows of the Foundation

Two Swedish Fellows of the Foundation arrived on the liner Drottningholm on February 20. Miss Annika Mannerheim goes to Detroit to take up her work in the public library there under the direction of Mr. Adam Strohm, the librarian. Mr. Bengt G. A. Lundberg ex-

pects to start research work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge.

Miss Henriette Lund, University Fellow of the Foundation, who is studying social conditions and public institutions in Denmark, recently gave a lecture in Copenhagen before the National Council of the Danish Women's International Club. Miss Lund described conditions in similar fields in the United States and her experiences as a social worker in New York and other cities.

Amundsen Memory Book

A beautiful volume bound in red leather and gold by Mrs. Brita Angman, the well-known Swedish book binder of Elizabeth, New Jersey, has just been placed in the Schofield Memorial Library. In this book will be inscribed the names of all those who have contributed to the Amundsen Memorial Fellowship. The list of names is growing, and among those who have recently signed the book is Fridtjof Nansen.

New York Chapter

At the Club Night held at the Plaza on February 15, Baroness Dahlerup, for the past ten years Chairman of the Social Committee, was presented with a handsome wrist watch, the gift of the ladies of the Committee.

California Chapter

Members of the California Chapter had the opportunity of greeting Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, president of the Foundation, on March 8 at the Oakland Forum. Dr. Leach has recently returned to New York from an extensive lecture tour of the Middle and Far West.

The Nobel Peace Prize

Two Swedes have been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize next year. One is Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, who has done more than any other one man for peace among the churches. The other is Carl Lindhagen, the Socialist Mayor of Stockholm.



FICTION

Seven Brothers, by Alexis Kivi. Translated from the Finnish by Alex Matson. Coward-McCann. 1929. \$2.50.

The Finnish classic, *Seven Brothers*, written fifty-nine years ago by Alexis Kivi, is now published in English for the first time.

Sixty years ago was Queen Victoria's heyday, but the homely influence of that widely-known lady had obviously missed the fastnesses of Finland where, in the greater part of this book, a wild elemental conjunction of men, beasts, and forests takes place.

Seven sons of Jukola Farm, alone in the world, strong, thoughtless, thick-headed, rebel against civilization, and prefer ten years in the deep wilderness to the finer torture of learning to read; finally, in those years, they mature to a conception of their responsibilities.

It is the simplicity of the telling that is this tale's main astonishment—massive elements, brought forth with sparse, rugged strokes. No character is described, no emotions spoken of—all must come out of the dialogue and action at the will of the reader. Even the humor, which in places is deep and very human, is covert. The style parallels the early sagas in various ways, but especially because it provides only its bare groundwork of facts, from which the reader builds his own pictures.

Yet on looking back, how clearly detailed each of the great incidents seems, and how firmly moulded each brother stands out!

In the end, Fate pursuing, the brothers settle down to farming and good citizenship. The last forty pages are really an epilogue, and although there is humorous and delightful characterization of the brothers as mature married men, the style changes to something so nearly conventional as to make one think that possibly Victoria became known in Finland after all.

M. M. C.

The Snake Pit. By Sigrid Undset. Translated from the Norwegian by Arthur G. Chater. Knopf. 1929. \$3.00.

The Snake Pit follows *The Axe*, and the two correspond to the two-volume work *Olav Audunsson i Hestriken* which has been reviewed in our survey of Norwegian books. *The Axe* dealt with the childhood of Olav and his foster-sister Ingunn; their betrothal and Olav's outlawry; Ingunn's seduction by Teit, a vagrant Iclander, and Olav's vengeance on her seducer. *The Snake Pit* describes the married life of Olav and Ingunn from the time he

brings her as a bride to his paternal estate, Hestviken, till she dies. It is followed by two volumes dealing with Olav and his children, which complete the tetralogy. The latter have not yet been done into English.

The Snake Pit is entirely dominated by Olav's remorse for his unshriven sin in killing Teit. It is not the deed itself, for with his half-pagan ideas of morality he thinks himself quite justified in killing the seducer of his promised bride and in this way protecting her. It is the impossibility of acknowledging the murder, paying the penalty for it, and receiving the absolution of the Church. The hidden sin eats into the fiber of his soul. When Ingunn bears only still-born children, he believes it a punishment upon them, and finally he seeks out Eirik, her child by Teit, and brings the boy home with him, telling everybody that it is his own child, begotten during his outlawry. This brings new complications, new lies, and an ever more fatalistic sense of being enmeshed in a guilt from which there is no escape. The complexities of Olav's character, his strength and weakness, his fortitude to endure and his lack of power to decide and act, are developed with masterly skill. Sigrid Undset has never probed more deeply into the workings of a human soul. More somber than *Kristin Lavransdatter*, the present work is even more impressive because of its intense concentration on a single theme.

The name of *The Snake Pit* is taken from a carved pillar in Olav Audunsson's home depicting the Volsung story of Gunnar in the snake pit.

H. A. L.

BIOGRAPHY

Jørgensen. An Autobiography. Translated from the Danish by Ingeborg Lund. Longmans Green. 1928. \$3.50.

This record of Jörgen Jørgensen's life and his conversion to Catholicism differs profoundly from such a book as Newman's *Apologia Pro Vita Sua*. For Newman's conversion was based primarily on dogmatic and exegetical grounds, while Jørgensen's might be termed the search for an artistic home, which he finally found in the Church of Rome.

The first part of the book is the most charming and the most interesting. The description of Jørgensen's home at Svendborg, of the family life and simple country pleasures, is poetic and charming. The break with the old ties and traditions when Jørgensen goes off to school in Copenhagen is poignant. In Copenhagen he stays for a long time, with brief intervals of holiday at Svendborg. His conversation and writings gain him a ready entrance to the charmed circle dominated by Georg Brandes, and in spite of chronic financial difficulties owing partly to an early marriage, vistas of literary success open for the

young man. But his life becomes complicated by philosophic speculations which are encouraged by certain of his friends. Nostalgic longings for Italy, common enough among Northern peoples, assail him, and artistically he begins to draw closer to Rome. Up to this point the autobiography is the natural and fundamentally sound record of a young man's struggles to evolve a system of life. It is not so easy to follow Mr. Jørgensen through the maze of emotions which beset him once he has left his family in Denmark and established himself at Assisi. There in the midst of old world beauty, in the atmosphere of baroque saints, holy water, and indulgences, he loses his heart. Italy becomes his second country, and he succumbs to the old but still potent influence of these things. The end is a little disappointing, because it is always hard to see the virile doubts of a strong man give way to the mental ease afforded by an accepted faith.

N. A.

TRAVEL

The Dragon and the Foreign Devils. By Johan Gunnar Andersson. Translated from the Swedish by Charles Wharton Stork. Little Brown. 1928. \$4.00.

Among the many books on China that have appeared within the last year the present work by Johan Gunnar Andersson has been acclaimed by the critics as deserving a place at the head of the list. The author has lived in China since 1914, when he left Sweden in order to become councillor of the Chinese government for the organizing of geological research. In his preface he defines the purpose of the book "to attempt to give, partly a characterization of the Chinese temperament and culture, partly an outline of China's difficult task in fitting herself to the industrial life of Western Machinery."

In both of these intentions he has succeeded most happily, for he describes with intimacy and charm what he himself has seen. And throughout there is evidence of the sincere appreciation, admiration, and sympathetic understanding of things Chinese. China has indeed become his "second native country," and the Chinese, as a token of the value in which his services to their nation are held, have made him a Mandarin.

Since the Swedish edition of 1926, the Civil War has made so many changes in China that for the American edition the author has written two entirely new chapters, in order to bring up to date the story of the revolution and China's fight against foreign aggression.

Mr. Stork has done justice to the book in an excellent translation.

A. C. R.

Travel

Directing Tourists to Sweden

The REVIEW has often had occasion to acknowledge its indebtedness to the information bureau maintained in New York by the Swedish State Railways. Last year the bureau moved into more spacious quarters on Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, where it has a suite on the same floor as the American-Swedish News Exchange.



BIRGER NORDHOLM

The purpose of the bureau is to promote American tourist traffic to Sweden by furnishing travel bureaus and tourist agencies with information, by carrying on an extensive advertising campaign in magazines and newspapers, by arranging trips to Sweden especially for writers and lecturers, and by furnishing photographs, slides, and motion films.

Through this work, the bureau has done its share towards the rapid increase in American tourist traffic to Sweden, which is evident from statistics of Swedish consular visas. These show that the number of native-born American citizens who

yearly visit Sweden has grown from about 700 in 1922 to approximately 7,000 in 1927.

From the start the office has been managed by Birger Nordholm. Since he has lived in the United States for many years, he knows intimately the tastes and wishes of the American travelling public.

Summer Tours

Iceland is becoming an increasingly popular goal for summer tourists, and this spring a party will sail on the S.S. Frederik VIII from New York on June 1 under the direction of Mr. Thor S. Benedekz, himself an Iclander. It will visit Oslo, Stockholm, and Copenhagen. On June 19 the party will sail from Copenhagen for Iceland on the S.S. Dronning Alexandrine and will arrive at Reykjavik on June 23. Excursions to all the historical spots in Iceland will be arranged, and a stop at Thorshavn, the capital of the Faroe Islands, will be included in the itinerary. The party will return to New York, sailing on the S.S. Hellig Olav from Copenhagen July 11.

Dr. Sven Knudsen, who has been organizing an exchange of visits between American and Scandinavian boys, is this year planning cruises for adults. He has chartered two steamers of the Scandinavian-American Line, the Oscar II sailing from New York May 25 and the Hellig Olav sailing June 21. He has arranged special privileges for the travellers, while leaving them in perfect liberty to follow their own individual tastes. In Denmark the headquarters of the tour will be the beautiful seven hundred year old chateau Lerchenborg in Sjælland, which will be fitted up with the conveniences of a modern club.

Miss Helene Hansen, of New York, is arranging in Risør, southern Norway, a camp on the American plan with sports, lectures, and trips to the surrounding country. The camp, which bears the name Viking, will be open from July 1 to August 15.



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TRADE NOTES

SILVER FOX FARMING A NEW INDUSTRY

The silver fox exhibition held in Oslo was a direct evidence that a new industry has gradually come to the front in Norway, with promise of excellent returns for those who took the initiative in the raising of this valuable fur-bearing animal. It is estimated that no less than 16,000 silver foxes are being raised in various parts of Norway at the present time, at a value of 30,000,000 kroner. The largest of these farms is located in Storelvedalen and is owned by Mr. Jakhelln, who is a pioneer in this business. The Silver Fox Association of Norway has been organized with the view of maintaining the highest possible quality. Both as regards climate and environment, it is claimed, no country is better suited for silver fox raising than Norway.

ESKESEN PRESIDENT OF TERRA COTTA COMPANY

Upon the consolidation of the New Jersey Terra Cotta Company, the Federal Terra Cotta Company, and the South Amboy Terra Cotta Company, Eckard V. Eskesen was elected president. The name of the new organization is the Federal Seaboard Terra Cotta Company. Mr. Eskesen was born in Denmark, and was for many years identified with the New Jersey Terra Cotta Company, of which he was president when the consolidation was effected. His intimate knowledge of the industry made him the logical head of the new concern.

RUSSIA BUYING LARGE QUANTITIES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS IN NORWAY

With a State guaranteed credit of 15,000,000 kroner for the purpose of selling industrial products to Russia, it is expected that Norwegian business will greatly benefit by this new outlet for manufactured articles. Machines, paper products, and construction of small ships are included in the Russian purchasing plan.

SWEDISH-FINNISH SUBMARINE TELEPHONE CABLE

The linking of Sweden and Finland by a new submarine telephone cable is expected to facilitate commercial intercourse between the two countries. The cable runs from Norrtelje, on the east coast of Sweden, north of Stockholm, to the Åland Archipelago, and from there to Åbo on the Finnish mainland. The cable is the longest of its kind in the world and weighs 2,000 tons.

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SWEDEN AND FINLAND AGREE ON STABILIZING WOOD PRICES

Low prices for wood caused producers in Sweden and Finland to arrange a selling schedule that should be fair to both countries and do away with unnecessary competition. Consul John Ekman, the president of the Hernösand Wood Export Association, is of the opinion that the present year will show a considerable improvement over 1928 with regard to export sales. Finland is at present the largest exporter, exceeding the Swedish exports by a couple of hundred thousand standards. Russia is making big efforts to get a share of the wood export business. Increased demands for the Swedish product are coming in from both England and France.

SHIPPING NOTES

NEW MOTOR SHIP FOR SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE

Considerable bidding is taking place between English, German, and other shipyards for a contract to build the proposed new motor ship for the Scandinavian-American Line of Copenhagen. The Diesel motors are to be furnished by Burmeister & Wain. A number of English shipbuilding firms have already made proposals that are now being considered together with the other offers. The recurrent German strikes may prevent the construction in that quarter.

A SISTER SHIP TO THE KUNGSHOLM

G. Hilmer Lundbeck, managing director of the Swedish American Line for America, sailed March 9 in the motorliner Gripsholm for Gothenburg, where he will confer with the line's Swedish officials on the plans for a new passenger motor ship, a sister ship to the new Kungsholm, which the line has decided to build for service on the route New York—Gothenburg, alternating with the Kungsholm, Gripsholm, and Drottningholm.

SWEDISH MOTORS FOR NEW LIFEBOATS

The principle adopted by the London Conference in 1914 that lifeboat space must be sufficient for all on board has necessitated many changes in arrangement. Usually the boats have had to be placed in pairs, one above the other under the davits. The two new boats of the North German

Lloyd, the Bremen and the Europa, are so large, however, that they can place the lifeboats singly, and each boat is capable of holding 145 persons. Each of them is fitted with a Swedish Penta motor. Several motors were tested before the choice was made, and it was found that the Swedish make was the only one which answered to the requirements.

NEW NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LINE TO GREAT LAKES

From Oslo it is reported that a new shipping line is being organized to connect European ports with the Great Lakes in the United States. The purpose primarily is to furnish a cheaper transportation route for some of the leading inland products, such as agricultural machinery, grain, also automobiles from Detroit and other lake points. The fact that the American Government has authorized the expenditure of \$50,000,000 for the purpose of deepening the Welland Canal in order to admit larger vessels is said to be partly responsible for the new Norwegian shipping enterprise.

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR NORWEGIAN SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

According to Director H. B. Holmsen, writing in *Sjöfartstidende*, fifty per cent more men were employed in the Norwegian shipyards last year than in 1927. This does not mean that many new ships were being built, but that the whaling industry, for one thing, called for much new equipment and repair of floating factories, etc. Competition with foreign shipyards still places Norway at a disadvantage owing to the higher wages paid there.

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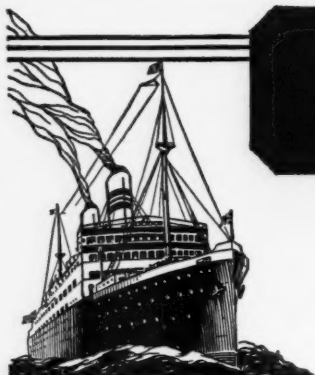
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June 21st	STAVANGERFJORD	July 6th
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